XIX

FROM BRIDGER TO SALT LAKE. SALT LAKE CITY, Ulab, July 11, 1859.

Fort Bridger, whence my last was sent, may be pegarded as the fermious in this direction of the Great American Desert. Not that the intervening costry is fertile or productive, for it is neither; bet at Bridger its character visibly changes. The hills we here approach are thiny covered with a stogglog growth of low, scraggs Cedar; the Bugebook centinues even into this valley, but it is ne lenger universal and almost alone; Grass to more frequent and far more shandant; Bisch a Fork, which, a few miles below, runs whitish with the clay wash of the desert, is here a clear, sparkling mountain torrest, divided into helf a dezen streams by the flat, peobly isiets on which the httle village-or rather post-is located; while, twelve miles up its course, an improvement of 500 scres begun some years more by the Mormons, bas this searen been put uncer cultivation, with flattering prospects. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Peas, &c., are the crops sought; and the enterprising growers have contracts for the supply of Fort Bridger at prices which will insure them a liberal return in core they realize even a moderate yield. Tain may seem a small matter; but I doubt that there are, in all, 500 acres more under cultivation in the 250,000 square miles or more lying between the forks of the Platte on the east, the Salt Lake Basin on the west, the settlements of New-Mexico on the south, and the Yellow Stone on the north. Yet in this radius are included several military posts at which every bush-los Grain consumed costs an average of \$5, waile Potators and other edible Roots would command nearly as good prices, could they be had. There are berdemen at intervals throughout all this region who have each their hundreds of heads of Cat the, but who hardly know the taste of a potate or turnip, who have never planted nor sowed ansere, and never contemplated the possibility of growing an apple or cherry though they expect to live and die in this region. I trust, therefore, that the Fort Bridger enterprise will succeed, and that it will locite to like experiments in the vicinity of each welderness post. The present enormous cost of our Military service in this immense desert may thes be slightly compensated by proving the great desert not absolutely worthless, and creating a basis of civilization for its rude, nomadic, lawless,

but hards, bold, and energetic pioneers, Frem Fort Bridger (named after an Indian trader who first settled here; then settled as so outpost and relief station by the Mormons when they began to people this valley, but abandoned by them on the approach, late in '57, of the Army, by which it has since been held) the Salt Lake trait Thes over a high, broad ridge, then descends a very steep, rocky, d flicuit toll to Bg Muddy a branch of Black's Fork, where-12 miles from Bridger-is the Mail Company's station, at waich we had expected to spend the night. But the next drive is to miles, and our new conductor wisely decided to cut a piece off of it that evening, as th reed at the other end was hazardous in a dark night. So we moved on a little after sandown, rising over another broad ridge, and, after narrowly escaping an upset in a gully dug in the trail by that day's violent shower, camped 15 miles on, a I tries after 11 P. M. The sky was densely clouded; the moon nearly down; it was raining a little and blowing more, as we lay down to rest, most of us noder the sullen sky. An bour or more thereafter, our mules (which were at pply tied in pairs by long ropes and thus turned out to graze) were so nehow disturbed, and our stage men challenged and stood reacy to repel the supposed depredstor. He proved, however, to be a friend, traveling on mule back from Bridger to this place, who had wandered of the trail is the ceep darkness, perhaps been carried among our animals by the fondoess of his own for congenial society; so all was soon right, and the new comer unsaddled, pulled off his blan hets, and was soon couched among us. Atdaylight, we were all astir, and drove down to Bear River,

We halted before crossing, beside what is here called a grocery, the only other structure on that side of the river being a blacksmith's shop (coneasting, I believe, of a bellows and anvil under the open sky), to which some part of our rigging was sent for repair, while we prepared and ste broatfast. There were two or three men sleeping in wet blankets on the grass, who rose and myle a five on our appearance. The grocery was irregu-Isrly constructed of boxes which had once contained goods, but, baving fulfilled that end, were thus made useful afresh. I suppose it was six feet high, and tive by eight in diameter, though no two of its sides were of the same hight. An old tent cloth for covering completed the edifice, from which we obtained sardines, canned looster, and prepared coffee which was said to contain sugar and cream, but which was voted by our drinkers a swindling humbug. I believe these articles exhausted the expabilities of the concern; but, as we hed breed, we needed no more. Some of our party thought otherwise, however; they ealled for whicky or some kindred beverage, and were indegnantly disgusted at its non-production. They had become taured to go ceries containing nothing that could be possibility be eaten, but a grocery devod of some kind of "ret," as the fiery beverage was currently designated, was to them a novel and most distanteful experience. However, a man was at once dispatched across the creek to a similar establishment, but more happily furnished, whence he seen returned with the indispensable fluid (price \$3 for a flask containing perhaps a pint and a half of some diabolic alcoholic concoction, wherein the small modicam of gengine whisby bad taken to itself seven other devils worse than the first), and our breakfast was finished to general satisfaction.

A word here on the Liquor traffic throughout this region. A mercantile firm in this city, in order to close our promptly its extrastock of liquors. effers to sell whicky at the extraordinarily low price of \$3 50 per gallon. I believe the common price from Laramie westward to the Sierra Nevada is \$8 per gation; but it is usually sold to consumers by the bottle, holding less than a quart, for which the charge is \$2 up to \$3 50, but seldom below \$2 50. And such liquor! True, I have not tasted it; but the smell I could not escape, and I sur sure a more whole some potable might be compounded of spuits of turpentine, aqua fortis, and steeped tobacco. Its look slope would condemn it -soapy, ropy, turbid, it is within bounds to say that every pent of it contains as much dead y posses as a gallon of pure whicky. And yet fully half the earnings of the working men (not including the Mormons, of whom I have yet seen little) of this whole region are fooled away on this abominable wirehbroth and its foster-brother tobacco, for which they pay \$1 to \$24 per pound! The trader look; while the uniform breadth of the streets (eight

supply of "rat," appliestically observed, "There " a'n't pothing bad about this whicky; the only " fault is, it isn't good." I back that last asser in

with my whole beart. Forming Boar River-here aswift, rocky bottomed creek now persops forty pards wide, but hardly torre feet deep-we rive gracually through a grassy valley, partially inclosed by bigh, perpendicular stone Butter, especially up the right. The stone (evidently once clay) suposts of one of the Batter are kenys as "Too Needles." We thence doscended a long, steep toll into the valley of "Loss "Creek,"-uchy "lost," I could not divine as the ereck is plainly there—a fair trout-brack, running through a greety meadow, between bigo bills, wer which we made our way into the head of " Ecto "Conop." down which we jogged some tweaty miles to Weber River.

This Callen reminded me afresh that evil and good are strongly interwoven in our earthly lot Throughout the desciate region which stretches from the Sweetwater nearly or quite to Bridger, we had in the main the best natural road (ever traveled-dusty, indeed, and in places abrupt and rough, but equal in the average to the carefully made and annually repaired roads of New-England But in this marly grassed ravine, becaused in by steep, picture-que bluffs, with springs issuing from their bases and gradually gathering into a troutbrook as we neared the Weber we found the going" decidedly bad, and realized that in the dark it could not but be dangerous. For the brook, with its growing fringe of willow chikecherry, service-berry, and other shrubs, continually z gangged from side to side of the Cañon, compeliing us to descer d and ascend its precipitous backs and cross its cometimes miry ned, often with a smart chance of breaking as axie or up-eting. We stopped to feed and dise at the site if "Gen. Wells's Camp" during the Mormon war of 1857-8, and passed, ten miles be ow, the fortifications constructed under his orders in that famous campaign They seem childish affairs, more suited to the geoids of Chinese than of civilized worfare. I cannot believe that they would have stopped the Federal troops, if even tolerably led, for more than an hour, We reached our next station on the Weber &

little af er 5 P. M., and did not leave till after an

early breakfast pext (yesterday) morning. The

Weber is, perhaps, a little larger than the Bear,

and runs through a deep, narrow, sugged valley,

with no cultivation so far as we saw it. Two

stoceries" a biacksmith-shop, and the mull-station, are all the babitations we passed in following down it some four or five miles to the shaky po'r. bridge on which we crossed, though it is usually fordable. We soon after struck off up a rather steep, grassy watercourse, which we followed to its head and thence took over a divide to the head of another such, on which our road wound down to East Canon Creek,' a fair, rapid trout-brook, ruoning through a deep, parrow ravice, up which we twisted, crossing and recrossing the swift stream, until we left it greatly diminished in volume, after tracting it through a mile or so of low, swampy timber and frequent mudboles, and turn-d up a little runnel that came feebly brawing down the side of a mountain. The trail ran for a considerable distance exactly in the b d of this perty brooklet-said bed consisting wholly of round waterworn granite bowiders of all sizes fro n that of a pigeon's egg up to that of a potash kettle; when the ravine widened a little, and the trail wound from side to side of the watercourse as chances for a footbold were proffered by one or the other. The bottom of this ravine was poorly timbered with Quaking Asp and Balsam Fir, with some Service-Berry, Choke-Cherry, Mountain Curract, and other bushes; the whole arcent is four miles, not very sterp except for the last balf mole; but the trail is so bad that it is a good two hours' work to reach the summit. But, that summit gained, we stand in a broad, open, level space on the top of the Wahsatch range. with the Wintsh and Bear Mountains on either hand, forming a perfect chaos of wild, berren peaks, some of them snowy, between which we have a glance at a part of the Salt Lake Valley, some thirty miles distant, though the City, much nearer, is bidden by intervening hights, and the Lake is likewise concessed further to the right, The descent toward the Vailey is steeper and shorter than the ascent from the side of Boar River -the first balf mile so fearfull, steep that I judge few passengers ever rededown it, though carriagewheels are uniformly chained here. But, though the southern face of these mountains is covered by a far more luxuriant shrubbery than the northern among which Oaks and Maples soon make toeir appearance for the hist time in many a weary bundred miles, none of these seem ever to grow into trees; in fact, I saw none over six feet high Some Quaking Asps, from ten to twenty-five feet high, the largest barely more than six inches through, cover patches of these precipitous mountain-sides town which and over the low intervening moun tain they are to be mely dragged fifteen or twenty miles to serve as fuel in this ciry, where even such poor trush sells for \$15 to \$20 per cord. The scarcity and wretchedness of the timber-(I have not seen the raw material for a decent ax-belve growing in all my last thousand miles of travel) s the great discouragement and drawback with regard to all this region. The parched sandy clay or clayer sand of the Plains disappeared many miles back: there has been rich, block soil, at least in the valleys, ever since we crossed Weber River: but the timber is still scarce small and poor, in the ravines, while ninety-nine bundledths of the surface of the mountains is utterly bare of it. In the absence of Coal, how can a region so nablest be

The descent of the mountain on this side is but we poles in length, with the Mail Company's station at the bottom. Here (13 miles from the city, 27 from Bear River) we had expected to step for the pight, but our new conductor, seeing that there was still two or three hours of good daylight, resolved to come on. So, with fresh t-ams, we seen crossed the "little monotate"-steep, but barely a mile in ascent and but half a mue in imnediate descent-andf ran rapidly down some ten miles through the parrow rasine known as . E.migration Callet," where the road, though much traversed by Mormons as well as emigrants and merchant trains, is utterly abominable; and, passing over but two or three miles of intervening plain, were in this city just as twilight was deepening into night

ever thickly settled and profitably cultivated ?

SALT LAKE CITY wears a pleasant aspect to the emigrant or traveler, weary, dusty, and browned with a thousand miles of loiting, fording, ca nping, through the scorched and naked American Desert. It is located mainly on the bench of hard gravel that slopes southward from the foot of the mountains toward the lake valley; the houses-generally small and of one story-are all built of adobe (sun-hardered brick), and have a nest and quiet

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY. at Weber, of whom our mail-have bought their next | rode) and the "magnificent distances" sensily pre- the port of the man of his own complexion, altogether supply of "rot," applicationally observed, "There served to the building (each block containing ten irresper disc of the merits of the dispute." seres, divided into eight lote, giving a quarter of as sere for burdings and an occe for garden, fruit &c , to each house mider) make up an ensemble sel leaping water which, discreed from the streams is ning from several adjacent mountain calons. flow through each street and are conducted at will into every garden, diffuse an air of freehness and cocluese which come can fall to enjoy, but a nich only a traveler in Summer across the Plains can fuely appreciate. On a single business street, the Post Office , principal stores, &c., are set prorty user each other, though not so close as in other cities; everywhere che, I believe, the original plan of the city has been wisely and happey preserved. South ward from the city, the soil is softer and to her. and there are farms of (1 judge) ten to for y or sixty seres, but I am told that the lowest parties of the valley, nearly on a level with the lake, is so in pregnates with salt, sads, &c , as to yield but a graceing return for the husbandmin's labor. believe, however, that even this region is available as a stock range-thousands on thousands of cattle, mainly owned in the city, being pastured bere in Wintersa well as Summer, and said to so well in all seasons. For, though snow is never absent from the mountain-chains which sout in this valley, it se dom hea long in the valley itself.

The pass ever the Websach is, if I mistake not 8,300 feet above the sea level; this valley about 4 900. The atmosphere is so pur- that the mountains series the valley to the south seem bu ten or fitteen miles off; they are ready from twee ty to thirty. The take is some twenty miles westward: but we see only the rugged mountain known as "Antelope Island" which rises is its center, and seems to bound the valley in that direction But both the Lake and Valley wind away to the north-west for a distance of some ninety milesthe Lake receiving the waters of Weber and Boar Rivers behind the monotains in that direction. And then there are other valleys like this, nosted emong toe mountains south and west to the very hases of the Sierra Nevada. So there will be room enough here for all this strange people for

But of the Mormons and Mormonism. I propose to speak only after studying them; to which end I remain here several days longer.

A VISIT TO HAYTI XV.

NOTES MADE AT GONALVES. TALKS WITH WHITES. I had several conversations with the white folks

in Gena ves. Here are my notes of them:

POSITION OF WHITES IN HAYTI. A merchant teld me that although, by the laws of Have, the testamony of a woite man is not so be taken against a native black, yet the Court, if tricid'y to the Saxon, very frequently dispenses with the statute, "in that case made and provided:" and, indeed, as justice, during the reign of Foustin the First, was an article of merchantise or of favor, if the "petit blane" was on good terms with the Commandant de la Place or the Military Court, the foolsh ceremony of a toulor an exparte bearing even was frequently altogether dispensed with. Let a white man, for example, complain that a native had cheated or insulted him, a soldier would be sent down, and the poor fellow presently walked eff to prison, and incarcerated there during the pleasure of the foreigner or officers. But white men who consented to receive such favors or protection would be obliged to trust the officers when they wented to buy goods; and they never paid their debts! One great cause of Geffrard's popuarity, as a man, is the fact that he always p-ys his hills! So, also, when merchants "compromise" with the Custom-House officers to defraud the Goverement, they are obliged to give credit to the Controllers; with the same result! They seldom, herefore, all things considered, made money by

compounding with them. Foreign merchants are obliged to take out an an pual patent, for which they pay eight bundred Haytian dellars-\$50 Spanish, or thereabout. The native merchants pay less. But every branch of industry is thus taxed or licensed; whether farm ers, conkey drivers, retailers, or mechanics.

"Without foreign influence in Hayti, that is without the residence of white men here, the people," so a merchant said, "would have degenerated into beathersm." "Merchants," said a Haytian gentleman, although with no reference to this remark. "are incapable of giving you reliable information about if yts or the Haytian peopleall they knew about is their special branch of busiress." I thought of this remark when the merchat uttered the opinion above recorded, and very frequently afterward, when I had ample opportunities of studying the obseracter of the white residents in Hayb. The whites of Hayb, as a class, are as immeral, lazy, and preligious as any of the natives; yet none are so indignant at their indo-lence, or so patheric, at times, about their low condit up. One of the laziest men I ever met-he resides at Portian-Princes complained to me of the indeletic of the people better I had been half an bour in his company. Yet, although he has resided in the country five years, and occupies so important official position, he can neither speak cench her even the easily sequired Pet as of the caple! Pre-sing occupations do not present him, seldem works more than two hours a day Missioners efforts have done some his for Hasti: but the residence of the whites, as a class, less than

THE MAIL. The postal system of Heyr is well conducted: the mails are carried through the country by regular confers. The postage is less than with us, but somewhat varies. I believe for I could not obtein a tariff of charges. I was told that "the mail " is one of the most regular institutions of the country; it arrives from Port-an-Propos every Manday, said from the Cape every Thursday,"

THE DRESIDENT-PREJUDICE OF SHADES. I inquired of all the whites I met the true chi acter of President Geffeerd. I was uniformly told that he is a man of fine abrity; but, being a griffe, not a pure regre, he must be cautious to be more-ments—careful to keep the blacks to prominent positions in order that forey may not feel or imagine

I saw and beard of a significant indication of the intensity of this secret jedlousy between the blacks and the unlastness, where, although it frequently does not obtaine itself up in the notice of the transcont traveler, manifests uself in a number different the careful scarcher after facts, and Little waite es cent who is already familiar with its existence. Murders very rarely happen in H-yti; but, during my visit to Gometes it happened that a mulatto fired a pistol at a black; the bullet wounded him. The quarrel grew out of the Revolution. The black, it appears, had informed on the pullatte to the ex-Imperial Government; and Soulouque, who always I seved to the sories of the lower class of blacks sgamet the mulatties, arrested the colored man, and kept him in igno-

mineus positions, near his person or comp.

When the story spread, there was great excitement. Groups gathered everywhere and eagerly discussed it. So excited were the populace that all that was needed. I was told, to incite a resel-I on and revolution was a pure negro leader of ability and holdness. It was observed that, before any na-tire heard how the quarrel began, he invariably took

A trade, a merchant said, is conducted here on resist. It is impossible to carry on a cash system. It it were not for bad debts he added, waste merdom equeled. Then the rills of bright aperking, chants would get rich too fast. Women as a class are more honorable in their dealings than men; he sould trust a weman with \$10,000 worth of goods

when he would not trust a mas with \$2,0.0.

The woolesale trade is chiefly in the hands of the mulattees slibough both at Cape Hayten and at Jaquiet the chief merchants—La Roche and Laplane-were blacks.

The legal rate of interest, he believed-this was a leading merchant-was six per cent per anoung, but the usual charge was two and a ball per cent per month. But no merchant in Hayti keeps an sterest account; they give a note which includes dues not allude to the interest.

As a general thing he thought mercant le honor d not stand very high, although there were many henorable exceptions—the house of Dupuy here, for example which equaled any American house in

THE AMERICAN TRADE. - From this port slone, trade with the United States has increased four hundred fold within the last ten years. There is a great opening in this country, said the American Consul for American trade, and he was surprised that our merebants did net more generally avail themselves of it. He himself imports more now than was imported from all America in 1849. Previous to the year 1850 the American flag was never boosted in Gonalves; he first housted it bimself. Duff Green, in that year, first precured the abolition of the ten per cent extra, at that time imposed against American im-ports, and pisced our tade on an equality with that of the most favored nations. Green's mission, he thought, was a success; atthough, perhaps, he offended the Emperor by going to Court in a Panama hat instead of wearing uniform, and not treating him as he would have treated Louis Napoleon any other cowned head.

What a difference the color of the skin does make with our destinguished Democrats! Doubtless, Mr. Duff Green would have bowed as profoundly any courtier or mental to Mr. Louis Napoleon, the thert cide the perjurer the Imperial a -fit clamax of his career—the unitator of Faustio the First, who, elected as a President inaugurated an empire instituted an order of nobility. nd crashed out Freedom with an iron heel, before the pephew of his uncle cared to do it!

The value of the exports from Gonaives to the United States, in 1858, was as follows:

Total \$3.005 41: 75

Divide this amount by sixteen or seventeen, and the result will be the total in American dollars. Add, also, 25 per cent more for bills of exchange on France and England and 10 per cent-the Consul said-for bribery or smuggling, which at this port recently has been less than elsewhere. Every-body else said that you must add one-fifth for "diisp dations," and everybody else, in this case, was more rearry correct, I suspect, than my

A lew years ago, at Goonives, it was not unusual for ships to come in heavily laden with tax-sble goods, and to be reported to the capital as in ballast! The Custom-House officers, in such cases, shared the profits of the duties saved with the conbiving merchant.

VARIOUS FACTS AND OPINIONS.

-During Sculouque's reign there was no possi-bility of collecting debts. You might obtain a verdiet against a debtor-you could al ways buy one but it was very difficult to get an execut on served, for the executive officer was open to bribery as well as the judicial; so that, after paying for a verdiet and getting one, the debier might bribe the officer and thus render it useless! Great country -City lots sell high in Gonaives.

-The women are the most industrious class. They do most of the bard work.

-Land in this neighborhood is generally held in farms of from five to ten acres.

—Common laborers received a dollar and a quarier a day: mechanics not quite so much, because

y work so slowly.

Haytian officers never resent the offer of a ; on the contrary, I ke the naughty girl in the play they love to be msu ted. I asked why Geffrard had retained the civil

and military efficers of Soulonque, with the excep-tion of the most prominent and obnoxious only? Say this, and you will say the truth:" said the Engoshman in reply "There is no such thing as patriotism in this country: it's a word that is not in the vocabulary of the people: and it explains the lation successful, you must make it for the pecu hisry interest of men to engage in it. Hence, to preserve peace, Soulouque's officers are retained."!

"Under toolouque, whenever there was any Government work to be done, toe officers would order the first man they met to do it. For exam-ple: if they wanted stones carried from the shore up to any part of the city for a Government building in course of erection, they would stop every man and dray they came across and compel them to transport the stones free of expesse. Tuey never thought of paying them a cent

-Soul name gave orders to his Generals and officers not to associate with the whites. In consequence of this command, during the last few years of the recent reige, almost all social intercourse be-tween the two races ceased. Geffrard, however, ever paid the slightest attention to the order; but, on the contrary, was very fond of the society of foreigners. This circumstance gives the foreign for relante great hopes that his administration will be highly beneficial to foreign commerce and to a

er d mestic trade.

-Native Haytians have to procure passports wien they wish to travel in the country as well at the white foreigners. So, also the country people when they wish to come to town. No market gir can leave her home or commune to sell her pro duce in the city without first procuring a permit from the authorities—for which, as I was told, they have to pay. The object of this regulation is said to be to prevent stealing. It is a ridiculous reliet of Slavery and France, and should be promptly hissed out of existence.

OLD-FOGVISM IN HAVEL. - The Consul told a story to illustrate the state ment that native Haytishs are opposed to all im-provements. Genaves is supplied with water from the harbor, from whence it is brought in boats, and from the outskirts of the town, from which carted by donkeys. La Pierre water is sold at 75 cents Haytiso a keg; the out-of-town fluid at onethird less. That is, about balf a cect agailon, and one third less than that. La Pierre water was carried from the boats by the men, in kegs, on their heads. Every time, therefore, that they sold four American certs' worth they were obliged to go back to the boats for another keg full of water Mr. Brooks, when in the United States, bought one of the famous Boston water boats, capable of coning 2 500 gallons, with hogsheads casks, buckets, and bose all complete. It cost \$500. He took it out to Gonaives, and gave the charge of it to a Nassau negro-ose of the most intelligent and enterprising of the common laborers. It was so arranged that he could supply ships in the harbor with water, and without trouble to simself or the esmen pump the water into casks in the hold

The ordinary water boats carry from 50 to 200 gallons, and can only make a single trip a day. This boat therefore, carrying 2,500 gallous, and there being no trouble in filling it-for the hose saved that work-and Mr. Brooks having further bought water carts to carry the water round town,

* I remember a semewhat similar exhibition of feeling in Kanand three or four years ago. Two men were, fighting in the of Lawrence. "Who are they " sime one asked." " logs both pakes." Pake is the Kaness synonym for Mis of them have it out then!" was the only remark made, one, bys!" said one gentleman, afterward a Judge, trumstances to after feeings! When I first came here "By George, beye," said one gentleman, aberward a Judge, hew circumstances do alter feedings. When I first earns here, when I saw two men fighting, I wanted to know the facts of the case before I took the part of either. It wouldn't have made any difference if my own brother had been a party to it. I would not have interfered, her been influenced it has facts, if saw that he had been the aggressor. But now by Jove, when I hear there is a fait, all I want to know is the politics of the parties. If there is a Free-State and a Pro-Stavey man in it, that's enough—I pitch in for the Free-State man; or, at least," added my friend, with a far-seeing and most indicators coation, "at least—my feetings do?" So with blacks and mulattoes down in Hayti.

There has been some reform in this respect since this letter

it was easy enough for the man to clear \$1,500-

merican a year.
At first the fellow paid regularly the total proceeds; then half, then one third, and finally nothing - pretending that the work was killing him. At the esd of a year, getting tired of this work, the owner knocked the boat to pieces, fitted it up as a lighter for legwood, and swore that this would be the fast attempt he would make to introduce improvements

The man returned to his hitle boat and his old method of carrying kegs of water on his head to

A THIEF PUNISHED The Consul told a stary, also, of how they punished thieses here. A clerk of his and a negro were detected in stealing berrings. The authorties bearing fit, arrested the thieres, tied empty hetring boxes under their arms, and then, precede by drammers, drove and whipped them through the JAMES REDPATH.

FROM NEWPORT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWPORT, Aug. 12, 1859.

I was deep in Latin and lexicons, occupied in getting Otho comfortably out of existence, and Vitelina suitably into authority-comparing, moreover, Tacitus with Prescett, and the old-time battles wite, the buge engagements of modern warfare. I was laying to heart the extremely decorous nature of Roman suicide. The nefortunate emperor or generst, finding that the turn of things leaves him stranded, as it were on the shere, suddenly comes to the conclusion that he is of no further use to the world, and the somer out of it the better for him and all parties. He takes touching leave of his friends, utters edifying sentences in mago ficent Latio, and having enjoyed a good draught of iced water and a night's repose, early in the morning he reclines his breast upon the point of a sword, and so departs, having his absence at the social meal to be accounted for as it may please Heaven and those who find him What a useful process—eb, TRIBUNE? and how commendable to public men of the present day, it they could only be got up to such a point of patriotism. A draught of water, a night's re t, and ramos ! It seems so me an especially suitable way of disposing of ex Presidents of these United What dull and hopeless years would it not spare them! What empty egg-shells of former honors, the eggs having been long since sucked, and the new ones laid for others. Surely, such a solution of all difficulties never suggested itself Tyler, Frank Pierce, et aliis. Happely, this paper will not come too late for Mr. Bucanoau. Let him remember its admonition at the proper moment. Such were my thoughts, such my occupations,

when a sudden letter arrived from you, asking for news of Newport and its follies. What can you want of them, sage, sober TRIBUNE? Yet, on the other hand, what contrast more natural than that you seek between your own gravity and the frivolity which keeps the world in equilibrium—the leaden ballast of Wisdom would sink the ship of Society were it not for the flut ering, wise spread sails of the other thing - shall I call it actuality which carry it shead, through much bumping and grossing of the heavy sides. All natures delight in these contrasts. A Newton loves the capers of a destructive poodle, loves the maternal society of the cas and her kittens. Agassiz plays with turtles in a tub, and forgetful allows the machine in which he is hatching eggs of chickens, serpents, and sea-dragons, to overheat, and roast the embryos beyond the possibility of scientific or domestic usefulness. And so we not all see even n Newport, great men and great writers who leap from their study-tables to esper nimbly in a lady's parior, and with unlooked-for condescension demonstrate to the astonished world that they can be as

great fools as any one
So then, my TRIBUNE, it is meet and right that
your imagination should disport itself in these fairy
waters for a season. You have a deal of heavy work on your hands-what with Kansas, the Administration, the Police Courts, and Louis Napoleon. A change of scene will do you good. sh p, then, my little cockle-shell of a craft. Leave following the Roman galleys and the shore "flavus quam Tiberis tarit" and follow the yacht squadron town the smooth waters of the bay to the lovely harbor which it helps to dress, but which is beauti

ful enough without it. The yachts came down-or is it up ?-yesterday, with full sails and prosperous winds. The streets will be enlivered for some days with the yacht-sailors, bearing on their hats the names of treir respective vessels—Rebecca, Julia, Una, Pig and Thimble; and with the yacot heroes, in gay costumes, characterized by great joliity of gait and They have all an uncommonly tast air, these yacht men. They have the look of emancipation which we expect to see on the faces of Southern slaves, on the millennial day of their liberation. The truth is, wives and mothers of families come rarely on board these dancing crafts; bence these smiles.

All of us have friends, perhaps relatives, on board the squadron if we could find them out. will turn up at hops and great dioners, from which our modesty excludes us. Some clever scapegrace of a brother or a cousin, long unseen and noted by us, is sure to have come on, beneath one of those white sails and holiday pennons. Come hither to us, thou produgal, we will go out to meet thee with tears and embraces. The best garment in the house, that dressing-gown preserved with Care, shall clothe thy limbs. Calf we have none. Our own was sold to the butcher three month ago, for four dollars, including the sweetbread! we will kill for thee the fatted goose for which Newport is justly cerebrated. Come, speed with us the residue of thy brief vacation from whatever rascality. We will feed thee on curds and whey, ckberries, sour from the swamp. Our at cient farm-horse shall conduct thee on various fam-ily excursions—thou shalt walk up the hills that he may ascend them the more easily. Our caildren shall hang about thy steps, and gambol in thine eyes, and thou shalt particularly delight in the playfulness of our little Augustus.

But he of the yacht, regarding us, laughs till the tears run down his cheeks. Leaving the scrip-tural legend, he replies: You are very good, my little relative, but your invitation is droll indeed I am on board so and so's yacht with a French cook, at fifty dollars per month-champagne ac I birum-lots of nice fallows-my stories allowed to be the best. Would like to get you on boardcan't-pity you're a woman. Fiop at the Ocean to night-dinner with Grimpagus-good by, dear. And so the yacht predigal leaves us, woodering at this version of the Jewish story, and thinking that the husks the swine did eat, must be liable, in this

case, to a liberal interpretation.

But we need not go to the Yacht Club to find friends and acquaintances-we light upon them everywhere. Now and then, from the gay throng of co places, rises an august figure, towering, like the obelisk at Paris, secure above a world of nonsense. Such a figure surprised us on Sugday last, when on entering the Unitarian Church, we saw the mojestic head of Bryant calm in the corner of his pew, cloud wrapped, like Wordsworth on Helveltyn. There is a shade of severity in the blue eye and distinct features, but it is the severity of a grave and concentrated, not an ungenial man. The face strikes at once a different chord from all that sur-It suggests at once calm, earnest thought-the higher philosophical regions-not dream-land, something higher still. One thinks what a column o strength that head has crowned, how unmoved its position through all these years of burry and charge. Through the crowded tide of New York life, through the changing fashions of manners and politics, it has represented the one moral aspect, the one democratic idea. Live long, poet, and look ever as you look now. The snows of age have crowned you with magnificence. A venerable head is a great boon to the world, and yours is precious to see, and to hear from: wherefore, live long, and change not.

Near him in the same church, started up another head, which is not venerable, and never can become If that head could represent the antics of the brain within, it has no right to stand up at all, but should ever be glancing hither and thither, in the wicked and mischievous frolic to which the eyes and the mouth bear witness. It is not that Dr. Holmes has not his sober moments, and his serious thoughts. He walks out in high places, not unsel-

dom, bie belan den Who more stemp, more decorous than he! But at the critical moment, in passing whatever abyse, he most take Mona Blondin, he down on the rope, and ind age himself with a variety of charming facetions, itellectual tumblings and vaultings, each more surprising than the other, which make the by-standers to hold their breath. He is certainly off, now, he holds only by one toe—if there be such a thing as gravity, be must go. Bah! you thought that was a methick? that cost him no effort-it was the naturel man, fell-wing his natural tendency. Now be stands before you, grave and erect, the was the natural man, fall-wing his natu balancing pole all right again, and if the fit do not once more seize him, he will walk to the other once, sober as a parson, and polite as a sherif at a hanging. Such is the Autocrat of at a hanging. Such is the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. It is not dangerous to write about him, for his satire is never personal, but general, and be has not in his whole composition as much spite as I have sometimes seen contained in one dimple of a sucet woman. But this is sad stuff —a thousand pardons for it—I will now put on my invisible cap, and walk through the streets of Now. port, that I may bereafter give you its facts, based and floating. For to-day, tarewell.

FATHER CHINIQUY AND HIS COLONY IN ILLINOIS.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Express

To the Editors of The N. Y. Express

Naw-York, Aug. 6, 1859.

Gentlemen:—The bistory of Fatier Coincipy and of his conversion being very it the known, I have been nauced to prepare the following sketch of the few lacts I know concerning that nost wonderful event of a priest and over five hundred families leaving stone time the Romash Church, to cubrace the gospel. My object in writing the is mainly to answer as far as I can, the many inquiries that are made of me constantly, concerning the mission of Kankakee County, Ill. I hope that very scot, a couplete history of the work of God's Spirit avery those French Canadisian will be writen. In the mean time I wish to draw the attention and the sympathy of Christians to that worthy cause, by communicating to them the little three. thy cause, by communicating to them the little the

The Rev. Charles Chiniquy, who is about 50 years

The Rev. Charles Chinquy, who is about 3" years of age, was bern in the Province of Lower Canalia, where the Freich language alone is spoker. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, which his parents professed. His father must have been possessed of a great spirit of the pendence, for he owned and read the Bible. At the time, he was perhaps the orly one in that part of the country (which contains about one milion of Frence Cathones) who dares to keep in his house that book, condended by the prests. By the time his son was about eight years old, he made him read the B ble about, for the edification of made him read the B ble alous, for the edification of his family and the reighbors. To epriest having heard that fact, presented howelf at the house. "Mr. in quy," said he to the father, "you must give me year Bible; it is a bad book, that you cannot underst his said which may do you a grest deal of harm; It destroy it." On hearing tust, Mr. Coiniquy, greatly aguitated, got up and began pseing the room, without saying a worr. At the end of ab ut two minutes, he said, "Monsiebr Le Cure, if you have nothing eight teil me, you see the door through which you came in; plesse go out the same way. Having heard that, Monsieur Le Cure took his but and leftthe house. Great was the joy of young Chiciquy in seeing that for at was the joy of young Chiniquy in seeing that his father had not given up his tear Bible. From the corner of the room where he had been watching the for going scere with the greatest auxisty, he ran to his father and threw himself into his arms, she ding

Unfortunately, about a year after that event, the Unfortunately, about a year after that event, the father died, and the son was sent to school, and in the course of time to the seminary. It is almost needless to say that from the time he left home the reading of the Bible was entirely out of the question. There remained, however, always a love for the Bible in his heart, as will be seen hereafter.

In 1833, Mr. Comiquy was consecrated Priest of the Church of Rome. Five years layer he began to preach temperance all through Lower Canada, and continued and on for more than twelve years. He was called

temperance all through Lower Canada, and continued to do so for more than twelve years. He was called the Father Markew of Canada. It would be aimost impossible to describe the great influence of ha her Chinquy. A few facts will give an idea of it. During his crueade against drunkenness, about two hundred thou and persons have taken the pledge to renounce all intoxicating druks. It is sad, however, to be children to say that, through the influence of the be obliged to say that through the influence of the priests, who ar- in general lit le inclined to the prac-tice of temperance, it is estimated that one half have br ken their p edge, and are again, more or less, slave

br ken their pedge, and are again, more or less, slaves of the bottle.

Father Chiniquy had been preaching temperance hardly seven years, before thirty-two distributes had to be closed, on account of the great dimination in the sale of liquor. During the last five years of his stay in Canada, the Apostle of Temperance had no charge—his whole time being occupied by the special work to which he had devoted himself.

In preaching against the use of strong drinks, he took every opportunity to preach against the evenged.

In preaching against the use of strong drinks, he took every opportunity to preach against the evengelical Christians or Swiss, as they are called in that country, because the two missions to French Canada were established by Missionaries from Canton de Yaud, in Switzerland. He had many times pub is discussions with those Missionaries, particularly with Mr. Rqussy. It was a great joy for Father Chinquy when he could insuft these miserable Protestants. Notwithstanding those sad dispositions, he did often distribute New Testaments, which he did not understand himself, but which he loved in remembrance of that dear Bible in the mone of his childbood. As soon as he had left a place where he had so distributed the Gospel, the priests went carefully from house to house, collected together and destroyed all those books, cursed by trem. They dared not to oppose Father Chiniquy trem. They dared not to oppose Father Chiniquy openly, on account of his influence and popularity, which were immense. No Bisbop, or even Arcubshop, ever had such receptions as he had. Crowds from a great distance always went to meet him at the village where he was expected. They came on horse-back with banners. Those receptions were real ova-

On account of his great reputation, he was at different times called by bishops of the United States to preach to the French Canadians who are scattered through this country. In these journeys, he acquired the conviction that there were about two hundred thousard of his countrymen hving in the Protestaat land, who were consequently in very great danger of being lost to the Churen of Rome. This gave him the i ca to found a colony in the western part of the United States, where land was still cheap, and to assemble around him, as much as possible, all the emigrants from Canads, in order to keep them under the influence of Rome, and prevent them from falling into the snares of Protestantism.

H s plans having met with the approbation of the

He plane having met with the approbation of the Bishops of Canada, Mr. Chiniquy put them in execution in 1851. He bought thirty thousand acres of laad in Illinois, seventy miles south of Chicago, and went to establish himself there with a few families. In the ceure of a few years he had collected about ten thousand French Canadians in that part of the country.

Everything pre-pered according to his wishes in that colony until about three years ago.

At that time the Bishop of Chicago took from the French Canadians a chapel, which they had built themselves, and gave it to the Irish. Great was the outery of the French Catholies, and Father Chiciquy was not slow in condemning publicly the conduct of the Bishop. Here followed a long, ledons, and vexations discussion with three successive Bishops, into the particulars of which it is needless for me to enter. It is sufficient to say that Father Chiniquy, having refused to submit to his Bishop, except according to the laws of God and the laws of the Church, (when a submission, without conditions in everything was required.) he was finally excommunicated with his congregation.

To defend his position during the quarrel, he studied a great deal of the New Testament, which he distributed in large [quantities among his people. They all ited in large iquantities among his people, read it with avidity, and when the time came to choose definitely between the Bishop of Rome and the Gospei, the control of the state of the markets for the about five hundred families declared themselves for the Gospel! What a glorious thing! How far back must we go in history to find anything that can be compared

to that joyful event?
Since then, in the midst of all kind of persecutions, they have remained faithful to the Christian religion, such as is taught in the Bible, REJECTING ALL HOPE F SALVATION BY THEIR WORKS, AND ACCEPTING HEIST AS THEIR ONLY SAVIOUR AND MEDIATOR. Or that faith they have been persecuted by memores of their own families; but trey have suffered all thout complaining, trusting in God to help them out the difficulties into which their love for Him had complished.

ought them.
One of the wespons used by the priests to stop that work of reformation has been, and still is, to bring Father Chin quy before the courts of justice. He has been accused of everything, up to arson and marder. Of course his innocence has always been clearly proved, but he has spent a great deal of money, and has contracted debts which bring his churches and

base contracted debts which bring his churches and school-houses in great danger of being sold, and going back to the Romanists. Next to bringing him to t') pententiary, that is the best thing that could happy for the priests. Shall their wisnes be gratified, a must those newborn Christians of the Bible be crush by the exemise of the Gospel? No: the children of God all through the land will pray for them, and will give them a helping hand. They have given up every-God all through the land will pray for them, and will
give them a helping hand. They have given up everything for the love of the Bible, and, as Father Chiniquy said, shall they not find among the Coristians of
this country, fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters?
Yes, our hearts cannot remain cold, but will certainly
soon be bound to theirs by the stro

These poor Canadians of Kan Jounty 12